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Progress of Japan

Certain symptoms of innovation struck forcibly upon my imagination as I traveled through the country districts of Japan, says a writer in Blackwood's.

Schools presented a conspicuous feature in every corner of the country—not the schools dear to the bigoted literati of China or the intolerant mullahs of Islam, but modern, up-to-date, twentieth century schools, where the knowledge and learning of the West is fast becoming imparted to the children of the East.

I remember one day meeting a number of small boys returning from a village school in a district far removed from the influence of railways and big cities. On my approaching them they drew up to attention with military precision and bowed ceremoniously to me as I passed.

I was somewhat puzzled to find a reason for this spontaneous display, and subsequently learned that the cause was to be found in the cut of my clothes. I was dressed after the manner of the West, and was therefore an object of respect. You ask why? Because Europeanization is the fetish of the day.

Nor is it only the boys who attend the schools in this year of grace 1907, for the schoolgirl in magenta hakama, with satchel and books in hand, walking blithely to the nearest academy, is the rule rather than the exception of today—and a vastly significant one in an eastern country. And if we turn to statistics regarding education we find that they more than confirm the deductions of casual observation.

Thus in 1899, 85.06 per cent of the boys and 59.04 per cent of the girls of school age were attending school—figures which had increased five years later to 96.59 and 89.88 respectively. During the school year 1903-4 (the latest for which I have figures) £4,500,000 was spent on public education, and 5,976,124, or 93.23 per cent of the children, boys and girls combined, of school age, were recorded as receiving elementary instruction.

There is another—a powerful, perhaps a sinister—influence eating slowly but surely into the old communal life of the people, the influence of modern industrial requirement. Already thousands of women and children are toiling wearily in factory and workshop, attending mechanically to the great steam driven spindles and looms on which were made the exquisite fabrics embodying the artistic soul of Japan.

Unguarded and uncared for by a kindly legislation their lot can scarcely be considered an enviable one. No factory acts guard the pages of the statute book of Japan.

"We have our plain duty before us," say the manufacturers, "to establish our commodities firmly upon the world's markets. Let us get our hold of them before we are tied and handicapped by government interference."

Such was the first prayer which I heard breathed by more than one manufacturer—a prayer which would appear to have every chance of being granted, since only so lately as August last the Japanese government refused an invitation to send delegates to an international conference at Berne, held with a view of prohibiting night work by women on the ground that the state of the industries of the country did not admit of such interference!

True, the women and children may smile over their work as the casual visitor passes to and fro among the whirling creels or the crashing looms, but then the Japanese smile is an enigmatical thing and, as has been written, "the Japanese can smile in the teeth of death, and usually does."

Some day the workers of Japan will rise and will demand for themselves the same rights and privileges already conceded to their fellow workers in the West—but the day is not yet. Before that time comes Japan will have dispelled once for all the illusion that she is a trifle in toy lanterns and paper fans, and will have vindicated her claim to be regarded as one of the manufacturing nations of the world.

WHY THE CHINAMAN SHUNS CHRISTIANITY. (The Outlook for November.)

The Chinese have four objections to Christianity. First, it is a foreign religion. Despite their present effort to adopt a number of European and American manners and customs, the great body of the Chinese are opposed to much change. Next, Christian missionaries do not encourage, say the Chinese, reverence for ancestors as they should. Most Protestant missionaries do not observe All Saints' Day, as do Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, when the graves are visited in solemn ceremony; nor does any missionary perhaps take at its highest value the assurance of the best of the Chinese that kowtowing, or bowing down to their ancestors, has no significance of idolatry, that bowing down to a parent's tablet is not a worship of his spirit, but merely a salutation of his memory—the same salutation that would have been used if the father had been alive. A third objection is the interference by missionaries in the lawsuits of their converts. Thus, sometimes, the Chinese join the churches for unworthy motives. Finally there are the unhappy denominational divisions among Protestant bodies to confuse and prejudice the Chinese. But—and this is a big "But"—nowhere is a friendlier spirit shown among Christians of different views than in China. There is, says the Rev. Lord William Cecil, a son of the late Marquis of Salisbury, in a recent letter to the London Times, among Protestants in China every desire for cooperation, if not union. But this harmonious feeling is not even to be limited to Protestants. In the debates at the recent centenary Protestant meeting at Shanghai one speaker advocated a certain course on the ground that later it might render a junction between Roman Catholics and Protestants possible. This suggestion, instead of raising the No-Popery feeling, was received with marked approval. Certainly, if the conquest of China for the Chinese demands more solidarity in the national political movement, so the conquest of China for Christianity also demands substantial solidarity in the international religious movement.

TAVERN KEEPER OF FICTION. (New York Nation.)

If the new prohibition movement has done nothing else, it has brought on the disreputable saloonkeeper the wrath of the better element in his vocation. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of this State passed resolutions last week urging "the passage of laws which shall make the granting of a license to sell liquors dependent in large measure upon the character and reputation of the applicant," and also praying "that the present laws be changed to the end that the business may be ultimately conducted by men of recognized character and standing in the community." It may be noted in passing that, judged by this standard, our precious Raines law is no more satisfactory to the liquor selling interests than to the temperance reformers. But, in general, the growing habit of blaming the disreputable saloonkeeper, and not the Puritan and the busybody, for the present renewal of agitation and hostile legislation, is on every account a good thing. Doubtless, the brewers, distillers, and wholesalers could, if they were sufficiently in earnest about it, put some of their disreputable dependents out of business. But much as the urbane, benevolent, discreet, and respectable tavernkeeper of fiction and the stage might do to regenerate his business and stop the flood of "sumptuary laws," we fear it will take more than a set of resolutions to produce him in the body.

A REAL THOROUGHbred.

"I suppose it annoys you to have your husband late to dinner because of baseball?"
"No," answered young Mrs. Torkins; "what I object to is that he cheers until he is so hoarse that he can't tell me about the game."
—Washington Star.

Maud—She is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief. Ethel—Dear me! What is her belief? Maud—She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on No. 6 feet.—Tit-Bits.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY

(Continued from Page Five.)

joining docks, lie the Great Northern boats of Hill and the Japanese liners, none the less admirable in equipment, and beside the Canadian Pacific liners ride the Japanese liners at Vancouver. The movement is slow but sure. To those who fail to grasp the lessons of today on the Pacific we will but ask that they turn to the Hawaiian Islands, where a population of 61,000 Japanese confronts a population of about 28,000 whites of every nation (census of 1900). The question is not whether we are to win by force, but by brains. The war for supremacy has long since opened and the battles have all been won in the first campaign. The war for this trade is young, but it will be won by the ships of a peaceful fleet, not by the momentary blast of a handful of cannon. The map and the harbors and the coal mines tell this story as plainly as words can ever tell it—it is a tale that peaceful ships, laden with the fruits of peace, will tell to the future.

What the Kidneys Do

Their Unceasing Work Keeps Us Strong and Healthy.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

W. J. Maxwell, of Honolulu, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is a friend, who found relief, and is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ---of---

Valuable Land situate at Alewa, Honolulu

Pursuant to decree of mortgage foreclosure and sale made by the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, on October 11, 1907, in a suit, No. 1570, entitled James D. McNerny vs. Kaunohola (w), Manohi (w) et al., the undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation of Court, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, 857 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, in said Circuit.

All that portion of L. C. A. 2150, R. P. 4459, to Kaunohola, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a peg at the SE. corner of this lot and running as follows:

1. N. 31° 00' W. mag. 144.8 feet along L. C. A. 765;
2. N. 7° 00' E. mag. 120.0 feet along stone wall to peg;
3. N. 63° 45' W. true 50.0 feet along John Thomas' house lot;
4. N. 17° 59' E. true 100.0 feet along John Thomas' house lot;
5. N. 63° 45' E. true 50.0 feet along John Thomas' house lot;
6. N. 7° 00' E. mag. 47.3 feet along stone wall to Rock X;
7. N. 40° 00' W. mag. 138.6 feet to Rock X;
8. S. 72° 30' W. mag. 77.4 feet along stone wall to peg;
9. S. 1° 45' E. true 374.7 feet along Lot B to peg;
10. S. 20° 10' E. true 153.0 feet along Lot B to peg at fence;
11. N. 54° 30' E. true 45.0 feet along fence (L. C. A. 7765) to the initial point;

and containing an area of 9.10 of an acre, a little more or less, being premises awarded to said Kaunohola and Manohi by decree of partition made in said suit October 11, 1907, and as more fully set forth in said decree, and being subject to a four-foot right of way to Keoni Tom running along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said lot, as also particularly described in said decree.

To satisfy mortgage of Kaunohola (w) deceased to James D. McNerny, dated December 10, 1902, of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Book 243 at page 68.

Terms of sale: Cash, U. S. gold coin; 10 per cent. at time of sale, balance on confirmation by Court and delivery of bill of sale.

For further particulars apply to Thompson & Clemons, attorneys for mortgagee, at 8-11 Campbell block, Honolulu, or to said James F. Morgan, at 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

W. A. WALL,
Commissioner.

November 6, 1907.

By Authority.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF LAND ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI FOR SETTLEMENT UNDER HOMESTEAD LEASES, RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASES AND FREEHOLD AGREEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the land described in the following schedules will be open for application under Part 3 of Land Act 1895, (Sections 286 to 312 inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii) for Homestead Leases, at and after 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, December 21, 1907, at the office of sub-Agent Aiken, Kahului, Maui.

SCHEDULE—KAMAOLE HOME-STEADS.

| Lot No. | Area. |
|------------|-------------|
| 22 A | 23.42 acres |
| 22 B | 24.73 " |
| 23 A | 25.40 " |
| 23 B | 23.93 " |
| 24 A | 26.45 " |
| 24 B | 22.67 " |
| 25 A | 28.57 " |
| 25 B | 22.61 " |
| 26 A | 27.52 " |
| 26 B | 22. " |
| 27 A | 26.55 " |
| 27 B | 21.56 " |

SCHEDULE—WAIKOA HOME-STEADS.

| Lot No. | Area. |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 | 27.60 acres |
| 2 | 28. " |
| 6 | 37.6 " |
| 7 | 34.6 " |
| 8 | 41. " |
| 9 | 30. " |
| 10 | 28.7 " |

At the same time and place, the lands described in the following schedule will be open for application under Part 7 of Land Act 1895, (Sections 313 to 322 inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii) for Right of Purchase Leases.

SCHEDULE—KAMAOLE R. P. LEASES.

| Lot No. | Area. | Appraised Value. |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| 20..... | 44.25 acres..... | \$250.00 |
| 21..... | 43.05 " | 250.00 |

At the same time and place, the lands described in the following schedule will be open for application under Part 7 of Land Act 1895, (Sections 323 to 328 inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii) for Freehold Agreements.

SCHEDULE—WAIKOA FREEHOLDS.

| Lot No. | Area. | Upset Price. |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| 3..... | 28.0 acres..... | \$200.00 |
| 4..... | 26.3 " | 150.00 |
| 5..... | 27.3 " | 150.00 |

All applications for said lots should be made in person by the applicant at the office of the sub-Agent as above located.

Plans and full information may be obtained upon application to W. O. Aiken, sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Kahului, Maui, or at the Commission of Public Lands, Judiciary building, Honolulu.

JAS. W. PRATT,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
Honolulu, Oahu, T. H., Nov. 20, 1907.
7891—Nov. 22, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GENERAL LEASE OF THE ISLAND OF LEHUA.

At 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, December 21, 1907, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, there will be sold at public auction, under Provisions of Part 5, Land Act 1895, (Sections 278-285, inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii) a general lease of the Island of Lehua, lying between the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Area of the Island, 277 acres, a little more or less.

Term of Lease, twenty-one years from January 1, 1908.

Upset rental, Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to resume possession at any time of such portion or portions of said island as may be required for public purposes by either the Federal or Territorial governments.

For plans, description, special conditions of lease, and full particulars, apply at the office of the undersigned, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

JAS. W. PRATT,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Honolulu, Oahu, T. H., November 15, A. D. 1907.
7886—Nov. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REMNANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN KANE-OHE, OAHU.

At twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, November 30, 1907, at front entrance to Judiciary Building, Honolulu, there will be sold at public auction, under provisions of Section 17, Part 4, Land Act 1895, (Section 276, Revised Laws of Hawaii) the following remnants of rice or taro lands in Kaneohuliwi, Kaneohe, Oahu.

Lot 2, containing 1.04 acres; upset price, \$156.00.

Lot 3, containing .16 acres; upset price, \$24.00 plus cost of Patent and Stamp.

Terms Cash: United States gold coin.

For plans, description and full par-

ticulars, apply at the office of the undersigned, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.
JAS. W. PRATT,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
Honolulu, Oahu, October 30, 1907.
7874—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

No. 129. TERRITORY OF HAWAII COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII: A. J. FERREIRA; T. K. CLARK; E. A. MOTT-SMITH; MARY E. FOSTER; JUNG WAI; JOHN BRIGHT; HEIRS OF AUGUST MEDEIROS; VIRGINO MEDEIROS; MARY MEDEIROS; ADELINA MEDEIROS; AGNES MEDEIROS; AUGUST MEDEIROS; LYDIA MEDEIROS; CHARLES MEDEIROS; JESSIE MEDEIROS; TERRITORY OF HAWAII by C. R. HEMENWAY as Attorney General; COUNTY OF OAHU by CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; KEOLAMAULA (w); THE. RESEA CARVALHO; HOUPU KALELEIKI (k); J. ALFRED MAGOON; JAMES L. HOLT as Tax Assessor; and to ALL whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Y. ANIN, TRUSTEE, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Commencing at an iron bolt, at the South corner of this piece of land on the Northwest side of Punchbowl Street, from which the Punchbowl Trig. Station bears, by true azimuth, 329° 19', 1529.9 feet, and running by true azimuths:

(1) 221° 25', 44.8 feet, along Punchbowl Street along fence to angle in same;

(2) 130° 17', 160.3 feet, along mauka (North) portion of Apana 2 of L. C. A. 3175 to Kekino along fence to angle in same;

(3) 39° 30', 8.2 feet, along same along fence to angle in same;

(4) 131° 58', 166. feet, along same along fence to angle in same near auiwai (ditch);

(5) 35° 45', 63.9 feet, along L. C. A. 1680 to Panakahi along fence (near auiwai or ditch) to angle in same;

(6) 306° 19', 320.9 feet, along L. C. A. 950 to Laumala and along mauka (South) portion of Apana 2 of L. C. A. 3175 to Kekino along fence to the initial point; Containing an area of .415 of an Acre, being a portion of L. C. A. 3175, Apana 2, to Kekino; on the Northwest side of Punchbowl Street, AUWAIOLIMU, HONOLULU, OAHU.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of Land Registration, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 18th day of Dec., A. D. 1907, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness, PHILIP L. WEAVER, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 15th day of Nov., in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

Attest with Seal of said Court.
(Seal) W. L. HOWARD,
Registrar.
Nov. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Whereas, A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1907, by A. M. Brown, versus the American schooner Luka, her tackle, apparel, boats, furniture and appurtenances, and against all other persons intervening for their interests therein, respondents, in a cause of libel in personam, civil and maritime, to recover the sum of \$1592.51, interest, costs and expenses, as by said libel, reference being hereby made thereto, will more fully and at large appear.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, and under the seal of the court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to the American schooner Luka and all other persons claiming the said American schooner Luka, her tackle, apparel, boats, furniture and appurtenances, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Honolulu, on Friday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction; otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, there and then to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf, otherwise default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1907.

E. R. HENDRY,
U. S. Marshal;
By F. L. WINTER,
Chief Office Deputy Marshal.
Geo. A. Davis, proctor for libellant.
7888

Oahu Railway TIME TABLE.

OUTWARD.
For Waianae, Waiwae, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—10:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11 p. m.
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiwae and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—11:46 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—8:36 a. m. and 5:31 p. m.
Daily. *Ex. Sunday. †Sunday Only.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.
G. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH,
Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.